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## A new species of *Leptusa* KRAATZ from Bulgaria (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Aleocharinae)

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**Abstract:** *Leptusa* (*Stictopisalia*) *hlavaci* nov.sp. is described from the Rhodopes, southern Bulgaria, and distinguished from other species of the *L. reitteri* group. The habitus and the genitalia are illustrated. Records of *L. reitteri* EPPELSHEIM from the Bulgarian Rhodopes are reported.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, *Leptusa*, Bulgaria, taxonomy, new species, new records.

### 1. Introduction

Ten species of *Leptusa* KRAATZ were previously known from Bulgaria; five of them are currently assigned to the subgenus *Stictopisalia* SCHEERPELTZ. Two species, *L. (Stictopisalia) reitteri* EPPELSHEIM and *L. (Leptopasilia) rhilensis* PACE had been recorded from the Bulgarian parts of the Rhodopes (PACE 1989, ZERCHE 2002).

Material of Staphylinidae collected in the Bulgarian Rhodopes in spring 2005 by Peter Hlaváč included two species of *Leptusa*: the widespread *L. reitteri* and a second species which proved to be undescribed.

### 2. Material and abbreviations

The material referred to in this study is deposited in the following public institution and private collections:

OÖLL..... Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum (Biologiezentrum) Linz

cAss..... author's private collection

cHla..... private collection P. Hlaváč, Košice

### 3. Species description and records of *Leptusa* from the Bulgarian Rhodopes

#### *Leptusa (Stictopisalia) hlavaci* nov.sp. (Figs 1-12)

**Holotype** ♂: Bulgaria - Rodopi, Smolyan region, Uchloviza cave, 41°31N, 24°40E, 885 m, 28.V.2005, P. Hlaváč / **Holotypus** ♂ *Leptusa hlavaci* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005 (cAss). **Paratypes**: 2♂♂, 2♀♀: same data as holotype; 2♂♂, 2♀♀: Bulgaria - Rodopi, Smolyan region, Gorno Fatovo, 31.V.2005, P. Hlaváč; 4♂♂, 1♀: Bulgaria - Rodopi, Smolyan region, Adra vill. env., 30.V.2005, P. Hlaváč (OÖLL, cAss, cHla).

**Description**: 1.7-2.5 mm. Coloration of body reddish brown, with abdominal segments V-VII more or less distinctly infuscate; antennae and legs yellowish brown to reddish.

**Habitus** as in Fig. 1. Head with distinct microsculpture and with rather large, but very shallow and often ill-defined punctures; eyes small and weakly projecting from lateral outline of head, approximately half as long as postocular region in dorsal view.

Pronotum approximately 1.3 times as wide as long and 1.2-1.3 times as wide as head; microsculpture similar to that of head; puncturation finer, sparser, and more ill-defined than that of head.

Elytra at suture (from apex of scutellum to posterior margin) 0.65-0.70 times as long as pronotum; puncturation more pronounced than that of head and pronotum, and weakly granulose; microsculpture weaker than that of head and pronotum. Hind wings reduced.

Abdomen about 1.15 times as wide as elytra, widest at segments V/VI; puncturation fine and sparse; microsculpture very shallow; posterior margin of tergite VII with narrow palisade fringe; tergite VII without sexual dimorphism.

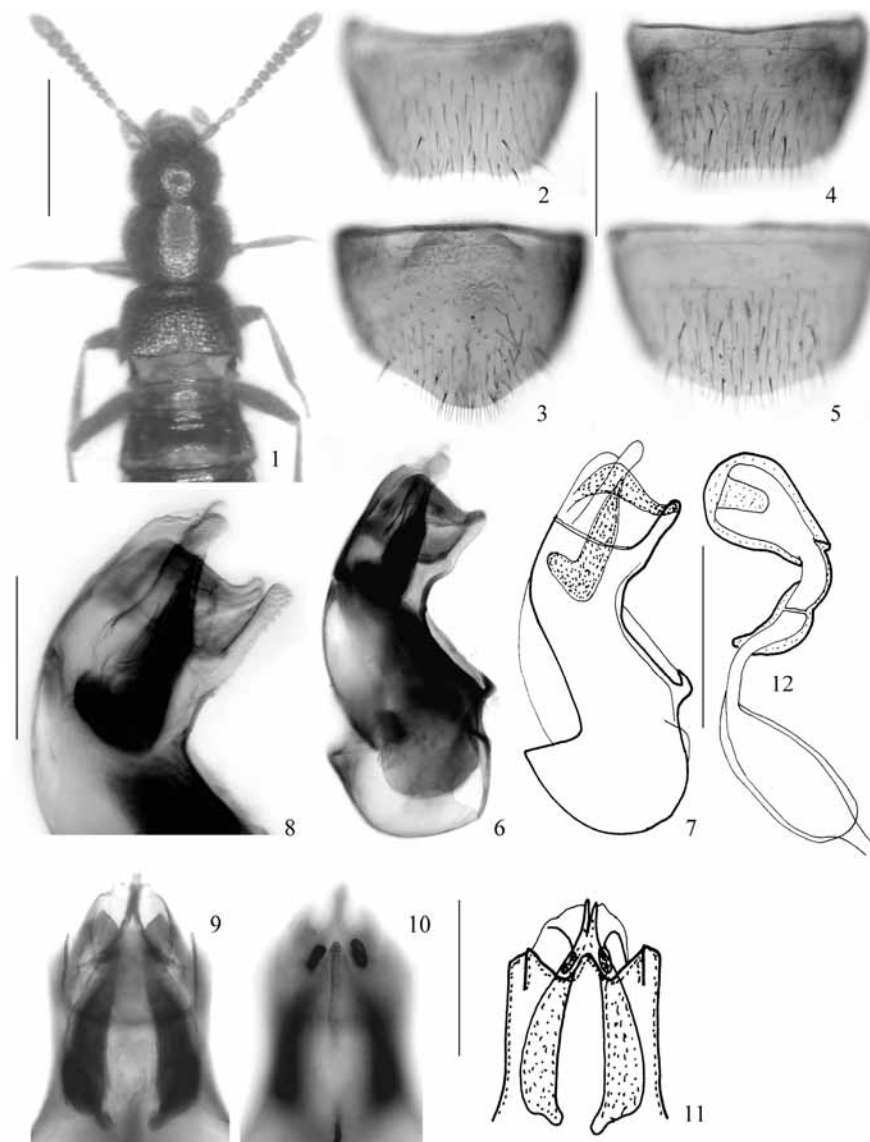
♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII moderately concave, not serrate (Fig. 2); posterior margin of sternite VIII obtusely pointed, in the middle rounded (Fig. 3); median lobe of aedeagus with large sclerotised subapical structures; apical structures bent (Figs 6-11).

♀: posterior margin of tergite VIII weakly concave (Fig. 4), that of sternite VIII broadly convex (Fig. 5); proximal part of spermathecal duct very large (Fig. 12).

**Etymology**: The species is dedicated to my friend and colleague Peter Hlaváč, who collected the types.

**Comparative notes and systematics**: Based on the morphology of the genitalia, *L. hlavaci* is assigned to the *L. reitteri* species group (subgenus *Stictopisalia*), which is characterised especially by the derived and doubtlessly synapomorphic morphology of the spermatheca (proximally distinctly dilated duct). From *L. reitteri* and *L. rhilensis*, the only other *Leptusa* species known to occur in the Rhodopes, the new species is readily separated by the completely different morphology of the aedeagus and the spermatheca, from *L. reitteri* also by the less coarse puncturation of the forebody. The genitalia of *L. hlavaci* somewhat resemble those of *L. pirinensis* ZERCHE, an endemic of the Bulgarian Pirin range, but are distinguished by the differently shaped basal part of the ventral process of the aedeagus (especially in lateral aspect), by the bent apical structures of the internal sac of the aedeagus, as well as by the relatively smaller spermathecal capsule and the more dilated proximal part of the spermathecal duct. For illustrations of the genitalia of *L. reitteri*, *L. rhilensis*, and *L. pirinensis* see PACE (1989) and ZERCHE (2002).

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**Figs 1-12:** *Leptusa hlavaci* nov.sp.: (1) forebody; (2) ♂ tergite VIII; (3) ♂ sternite VIII; (4) ♀ tergite VIII; (5) ♀ sternite VIII; (6-7) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (8) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view (other ♂); (9-11) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; (12) spermatheca. Scale bars: 1: 0.5 mm; 2-7: 0.2 mm; 8-12: 0.1 mm.

**Distribution and bionomics:** *Leptusa hlavaci* was collected in three localities in the Smolyan region, eastern Rhodopes. On two occasions, it was found together with *L. reitteri*. According to the collector, all the types were sifted from leaf litter of mixed beech and spruce forests (HLAVÁČ, pers. comm.).

***Leptusa reitteri* EPPELSHEIM**

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d :** 4 exs., Bulgaria, Rodopi, Smolyan region, Uchloviza cave, 41°31N, 24°40E, 885 m, 28.V.2005, P. Hlaváč (cAss); 8 exs., Rodopi, Smolyan region, Adra vill. env., 30.V.2005, P. Hlaváč (cAss, cHla); 4 exs., Rodopi, Smolyan region, Gela vill., 29.V.2005 (cAss).

**Comment:** The species is widespread in the Balkans, from Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Serbia to northern Greece (including Corfu and Kefallinia) and southern Bulgaria (ASSING & WUNDERLE 1999, PACE 1989, ZERCHE 2002).

**Zusammenfassung**

*Leptusa (Stictopisalia) hlavaci* nov.sp. (Rhodopen, Südbulgarien) wird beschrieben und von anderen Arten der *L. reitteri*-Gruppe unterschieden. Habitus und Genitalien werden abgebildet. Für *L. reitteri* werden weitere Nachweise aus den bulgarischen Rhodopen gemeldet.

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